





THE LOS ANGELES TIMES

May Circulation Statement.

INCREASE NEARLY TWO TO ONE  
IN LESS THAN THREE YEARS

376,435 Copies in May.

Sworn Circulation of The Times Various  
Periods Since August, 1930

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,  
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES.

Personally appeared before me, H. G. OTIS,  
President and general manager of the  
Times-Mirror Company, and George W.  
Crawford, foreman of the pressroom  
of the Los Angeles Times, who, being  
both duly sworn, depose and say that the  
daily records and pressroom reports of the  
office show that the bona fide average  
editions of THE TIMES for the months  
given below were as follows:

For August, 1930	6,719 copies
For September, 1930	6,857
For October, 1930	6,938
For November, 1930	7,015
For December, 1930	7,107
For January, 1931	7,215
For February, 1931	7,315
For March, 1931	7,415
For April, 1931	7,515
For May, 1931	7,615

(Signed) H. G. OTIS,  
(Signed) G. W. CRAWFORD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
Sixth day of May, 1933.

(SEAL) J. C. OLIVER,  
Notary Public in and for Los Angeles  
County, State of California.

May Statement in Detail.

The circulation exhibit in detail for May  
is as follows:

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 7	53,400
FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 14	53,400
FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 21	53,400
FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 28	53,400
FOR 3 DAYS ENDING MAY 31	160,200

Total..... 376,435

Gross daily average..... 12,545

Less unsold copies, daily average..... 70

Net daily average..... 12,067

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THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.  
Los Angeles Daily Times, the Sunday Times, and the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror.  
N. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.  
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Office: Times Building.  
Telephone numbers: Editorial, 674; Business Office, 29.  
N. E. corner of First and Broadway.  
KATYLINE REPRESENTATIVE: H. D. LACOSTE, 35 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.  
Founded December 4, 1881.

## The Los Angeles Times

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

TERMS: By Mail, \$5 a year; by carrier \$5 cents a month, or 25 cents a week. Sunday paper, 5 cents. Weekly, \$1.50; 6 months, \$7.50; 12 months, \$12.50.

Guaranteed Net Daily Circulation, May, 12,067 Copies,  
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Desirable Immigration.  
Much of our late census literature we should find very suggestive if we would but take time to study it carefully, and a careful perusal of it would, perhaps, enable us to make some interesting discoveries.

What California is anxious to secure is desirable population, that she may see her vast, uncultivated lands improved and made productive. The introduction into this State of a large and desirable immigration—industrious toilers who would help to develop its resources and swell the number and variety of its productions, as well as immigration representing capital, art and the various professions, it is patent, is one of the great needs of California.

But still the laboring classes from abroad do not seek home here in the States of the Northwest, whose climate and soil make them far less desirable to the home-seeker than our own State. In the Northwestern States of the Union extremes of heat and cold exist such as we never experience. Crops are limited almost wholly to wheat and barley; transportation is expensive, and when the wheat crop fails, as it often does, great hardship must naturally be the result to all classes, but especially to the farmers. And life is hard in those wintry regions when the cold season opens with all its rigors, and money is not plenty.

And yet, in examining the census of 1890, we find, says the San Francisco Call, that in the decade 1880-90, Minnesota increased her population 500,000, or 70 per cent.; Dakota increased hers 275,000, or just 200 per cent., while California only increased hers 840,000, or 40 per cent.

We agree with the Call in its conclusion that the reason for this may be found in the active efforts which are being made by the people of the Northwest, as well as the railroads, to attract foreign immigration to these grain-growing States; and that it is done, too, frequently, by means of misrepresentation and injustice to our own State.

We should be awake to the situation and publish our resources and advantages more fully to the world. These Swedish and Norwegian immigrants that land at Castle Garden make, most of them, honest and industrious farmers and thrifty citizens. They are also generally law-abiding, and the colonies that they have formed throughout the Northwestern States are flourishing and are aiding much in building up and developing the country.

It would be well if we adopted more systematic and persistent effort to place ourselves in our true light before the large class of intelligent immigrants who come to our shores, and see if we cannot attract a juster proportion in this direction.

How Immigrants are Duped.  
Attention has been called to the fact that between 1880 and 1890 Minnesota increased her population 70 per cent., while California, with all her greater attractions, only increased 40 per cent. Some curiosity has been expressed to ascertain why States that have little to offer the immigrants beyond blizzards and hard work should be able to make such a record. It appears that one reason for this is the systematized work which is conducted by these Northwestern States—especially by the railroads—to induce immigration. Here is an extract from a phrase book, recently issued and distributed on the wharves of New York to newly-arrived Swedish

to a great extent, solve the fuel question, and greatly stimulate manufacturing. But oil is now so thoroughly controlled by the Standard and affiliated companies, which have appropriated the entire world between themselves, that it is probably too much to hope that Southern California will be able to escape from the powerful combine.

### The Lion Awakes.

The Republican party is not dead. Those who flippantly referred to the recent electoral struggle as a final disaster, little appreciating the stamina of the brave old party which has borne the brunt of the fight for over a quarter of a century.

The Republican party is still in the ring, and ready to meet all comers. After a brief pause the old lion has again shaken its mane and aroused itself to action. The nomination of Gov. McKinley by the Ohio Republicans marks the opening of the campaign of 1896. The battle will be fought out on the same lines, under that peerless standard-bearer, and it will be won, for right must in the end prevail, and the better sense of the great American people cannot ever be blinded by sophistry.

There is no attempt at evasion on the part of these Ohio Republicans. They have no apologies to offer for the past or excuses for the future. The issue is so plain that "he who runs may read." The platform indorses the national Republican platform of 1892, and the administration of President Harrison. It favors protection to American labor and industries, and reciprocity; protects against free wool; declares the tariff laws should protect the products of the farm as well as the factory; demands the enactment of laws to restrict immigration; condemns as unfriendly and unjust the policy of the present administration toward pensions, and denounces the avowed purpose of the Democrats to repeal the bank laws.

This is plain talk, and admits of no double interpretation.

In his speech accepting the nomination, McKinley expressed sentiments which do credit to the great patriot and financier, and will further establish him in the esteem of the Nation. He challenged the Democratic party to battle on both State and national issues, and plainly showed the dangerous goal toward which the party in power is leading the country.

The gauntlet thrown down by the Democrats has been taken up without reservation. Henceforth the battle will be waged without fear or favor, and in 1896 the Republican party, under the leadership of McKinley of Ohio—whose nomination we predict under better conditions and brighter auspices than those which marked the nomination of Benjamin Harrison for the second time—will once more assume the helm, to pilot the good ship of State through the breakers of reckless legislation into the safe haven of peace, progress and prosperity.

CALIFORNIA fruit-growers now have a chance to retrieve in some measure the shortcomings of their display at the World's Fair. The State Commission has provided a large space for displays in the horticultural exhibit, and there is also room in the horticultural and agricultural departments. Both fruit and vegetables will be accepted at Chicago market prices, and the amount realized transmitted to the sender. All fruit is to be labeled "California exhibit fruit," and is sure to attract attention. Fruit-growers will be very remiss if they do not seize so excellent an opportunity as this to make a profit, and at the same time advertise the resources of the State. Land-owners should combine with the fruit men and see that a constant succession of the finest fruit produced in the State is forwarded. We missed a grand opportunity by not showing our earliest fruit and vegetables at the opening of the fair. Let us now try to make up for lost time.

MANY have wondered at the bestowal of the laurel crown upon John Ruskin, who succeeds the lamented Tennyson as England's poet laureate. As a poet he is not well known to English or American readers. The splendor of his prose the intelligent world recognizes, but, perhaps, it is not generally aware that he has occasionally written verse, through every line of which could be felt the thrill of poetical inspiration. There is no soul lacking in the following: "Trust thou thy love; if she be proud, is she not sweet? Trust thou thy love; if she be mute, is she not pure? Lay thou thy soul full in her hands, low at her feet. Fall, San and Breath—yet for thy peace she shall endure."

There appears to be an underlying vein of common sense in the composition of that erratic young man, the German Emperor. He recently announced that under no circumstances would he countenance proposals to limit the suffrage, for the purpose of strengthening the government in the Reichstag. But at any moment he is liable to go off at a tangent and show his arbitrary power. It is a strange and unpleasant thing to see the fate of nations and the lives of millions dependent on the whims of a man who shows traces of incipient insanity.

Experts have begun an investigation of the methods of conducting business in the executive departments at Washington. The job is a big one, and will probably last two years. There is a prevailing impression that red tape and circumlocution are not confined entirely to the government offices of the old world.

A YELLOW-FEVER epidemic has broken out in Costa Rica. We shall have reason to congratulate ourselves if the United States escapes an outbreak of contagious disease this year. Much depends on how we prepare to meet the foe. Cleanliness is the best weapon, and every citizen is interested in the fight.

Among the California institutions that are decidedly not in favor of the Chinese Exclusion Act must be numbered the Southern Pacific Company. In a

recent interview at Palo Alto, Senator Stanford gave expression to some of the strongest sentiments in favor of the Chinese that have ever been uttered in this State. President Huntington, too, has supplanted all white labor on the Occidental and Oriental line of steamships—except in the case of officers—with Celestials.

This administration appears to be adopting a policy of letting the financial situation get as bad as possible, in order to frighten the silver men. It is said that Cleveland will use the gold reserve to the full extent necessary, and not issue bonds. The only point in this complicated monetary question upon which there appears to be no doubt is that there is not sufficient circulating medium for the use of this country, whose population has increased faster than its tokens of value. When it comes to the question of what description of circulating medium shall be provided, "that is another story," as Kipling would say. It is a problem which demands the deepest study and the most deliberate action. Between the two extremes of mono-metalism and unlimited coinage of silver, there should be a path of safety, to find which is the duty of our legislators.

There is nothing better in the wide world than these June days right here in Southern California. It is a pity that among our choice exhibits to the World's Fair we could not ship just a specimen of this perfect weather to Chicago. The only trouble there would be is that visitors at the fair would be so content with it they would not care for anything outside of it—unless it was to hurry up and get here, where such climate lies around loose for the enjoyment of everybody who comes here.

Hot waves and sunstrokes, deaths by lightning and oft-recurring cyclones, are now the order of the day in the effete East. In semi-tropical California unbroken calm, bright sunshine, with a temperature of which the crustiest old growler cannot complain. What a contrast!

It is again rumored at San Bernardino that the Santa Fe will remove division headquarters to Los Angeles, and the citizens of "Berdoon" are much worked up thereat, as the pay-roll of the company at that place amounts to about \$50,000 a month.

### ONE MONSTROUS MODE REJECTED.

(From Our Regular New York Fashion Correspondent.)

Among the many adaptations of 1890 styles the extravagant head-dresses of that period will not be indulged in. But the pretty fashion of Dickens's time, the head-dress which Dora wore and Ames too, is adopted by wise girls to whose style of face the soft curls are becoming. Many a girl who is almost plain with her hair done conventionally, looks a regular picture with

a few quaint, soft little curls at the ears and perhaps along the temples. Many girls, who in no other way can accomplish the central parting we all want, can attain it by this relief of little curls at the temples or ears. Besides, maybe you have a pair of old-time jeweled side combs, and if you have, then that style of hair is becoming, no matter what your friends may say, for you can be sure it is just their mean jealousy.

White duck shoes with white enamel heels made flat and square, are the things for white tailor-made gowns. Very heavy driving gloves of white kid with two big ivory buttons are correct for your hands, and if you have a parasol, the handle may be the only bit of color, and that in delicate Dresden china effect. A big ball of solid silver or the prettiest correct umbrella handle, however, the umbrella itself being heavy white silk or blue. In the latter case the handle is evidently of the sort which screws on and off readily.

The toilet of the illustration is fashioned of mode and pink-shirted woman wearing a white and blue velvet. The skirt is lined with alpaca and is trimmed with rolls of the sultry very near together at the bottom, the third higher up. The short bodice fastens beneath a velvet plastron, on the left side. The right side laps over and is held in place by a velvet rosette. The back is plain. The waist is garnished with bretelles and rolling collar of the sultry and the puffed sleeves have epaulettes of velvet and very long tight cuffs of the sultry.

Express at Midnight.  
The Times' encyclopedia offer expires at midnight today. The proposition is one that will not be met with again, and unless accepted today will pass beyond reach. The Times has used its columns liberally to set forth the merits of the work as it is presented to the readers of the paper, and to show that the opportunity given is so exceptional as to be well worth matchless as a newspaper offer. It is not a cheap advertising scheme, but an enterprise of the highest merit, for the purchaser gets the books at the publisher's price, not one dollar of the amount going into The Times' till.

Among the thousands who have taken advantage of the opportunity to get a library at a mere fraction of the cost of the work when bought through the regular channels of trade, not one has expressed regret for the step. It may be that many will postpone acceptance of the proposition with the expectation that an order will be filled later as a special favor, but that delusion should be dismissed, for the announcement that the opportunity to secure the work will close at midnight today is final.

During the first week in June the Santa Fe hauled eastward 174 carloads of California products, which is sixty-six cars better than the road did in the corresponding week last year.

### A CALL TO STRIFE:

OR, HOW THEY LIBERATED CUBA.

A Story of the End Justifying the Means.

By "Parad."

LETTER FROM HEWLETT, WRIGHT & BAKER, ATTORNEYS.

HOT SPRING HARBOR, N. Y., June 10, 1893.  
To the Editor of the Los Angeles Times.

DEAR SIR: We beg to inclose to you herewith an unfinished manuscript by the late Colonel ———, of whose estate we are the executors.

The manuscript, as you see, contains a story embodying history of the coup d'etat, which, after so many futile attempts on behalf of human rights, culminated in the overthrow of the oppressive domination of Spain in the island of Cuba, and at the instance of the Cubans themselves the annexation of the island to the United States, part of what was formed on December 25 last, under the name of "The Anglo-American Brotherhood of Peace."

Colonel ——— was, as you doubtless know, one of the leading spirits in planning the expedition, and was one of the members of Congress were drawn into the affair and induced to give it their support originated in his many-sided brain almost entirely.

Inasmuch as he was well known to hundreds of your readers, we offer that fact as our excuse for asking you to examine the inclosed with a view to publishing it—and thus making public Colonel ——— part in bringing into the world the grandest jewel in the Spanish crown.

With deepest respect, we remain, Sir, HEWLETT, WRIGHT & BAKER, Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law.

CHAPTER I.

It was in ——— of the year ———, and on a hill overlooking the city of Robinson (the capital of the State of Evergreening), situated at the head of that bright inland sea that reaches so far toward the great Gulf of Mexico, the lofty shoulders and icy locks of the gray old giant which has been named Mount Clearhere by the tribes of Indians who dwell at his feet many, many long snows—yes, a thousand snows—runs and now—before these happy days had arrived when even the most "texas" kind of a "tree" would not deign to consider an offer of less than three oyster-knives in exchange for his fairest "klootchman."

Alone on the top of a bluff, locally known as "Capitán Point," at whose base the bones of the last degenerate descendants of the ancient Siwash warriors had been moored—alone and opposite the framework of what faintly suggested, from its outlines and the commanding position of the State of long arrested development, for its foundation was cracking and falling to pieces, although the chips from the upper parts of the framework had but a thin coating of moss on them—stood a young man, whose appearance indicated that he was about 27 years old. He was standing with his back against an old watermelon tree, and his eyes were sweeping down over the long stretches of highly cultivated fields and orchards lining both sides of Goodrich Bay, on which the city lies, and on the waters reflecting the glowing sky, as the waves gliding in the sunlight show like a lake of gold—a lake whose southern shores were composed of huge walls of red sandstone, and whose foundations cemented together in prehistoric ages and in the course of time so completely covered with a rich coating of moss as to irresistibly suggest to the spectator a long succession of cliffs of verdant antique studded with diamonds, or else a mine of emeralds.

But while the young man had been gazing with a most appreciative eye on the beauties before him, his mind just now was thousands of miles away, though his ears could not avoid the sound of trading, coming up from the swarms of people in the metropolis near him. It was a singularly abstracted gaze, too, such as is seen in only two kinds of people; those who are elaborating their ideas and, secondly, those who have no ideas to elaborate.

One of his hands grasped a small book, which, to judge from its prettily decorated cover, was a book of poems. At first he seemed to be amused at some of his own thoughts, and once he laughed aloud as if struck by something rather satirical, but immediately the thoughtful forehead, with its combination (an unusual one, which occurs only in persons of great intelligence) of brown hair above and markedly bold, restless, dark and ambitious dark eyes and blonde mustache below, became grave and wore a rather perplexed look, while the owner of the combination pulled at and chewed on first one end of his mustache and then the other.

Just then his eyes, looking down partly open book, and he read them half aloud, unaware of his auditor, and as he read it was indeed easy to see that he was in a state of unconcernment in some puzzling scheme. They were words that had been written many years before by Miss Whittey, and were entitled "To Dr. Kane in Cuba."

"The marvel of his daring life,  
The self-forgetting leader bold,  
Stirs like a trumpet's call to strife,  
A million hearts of meekness mould."

"Yes," he said half aloud, "those things are all very fine, that's a fact, but suppose I get caught and first tortured half to death in some prison and then have several ounces of lead forcibly and rapidly injected into my skull within twenty-four hours afterward—then all of my life and its efforts, plans and ambitions will have come to nothing," but just as he was about to close the little book, he noticed a verse in another poem, which almost seemed to have been placed there purposely for his gaze to fall upon at some such time as this. The words he had often declaimed during his school days. They were these:

"But to the hero when his sword  
Has won the battle for the free,  
Thy voice sounds like a prophetic word,  
With thanks of millions yet to be."

The last words were uttered in an exceedingly intense manner, and indeed one who heard them could imagine them as being punctuated with the rattle of machine guns and emphasized by the cheers of the victors, which, as yet, were audible to no one but the excited dreamer on the bluff.

He concluded his reverie by bringing the back of his right hand down into the palm of his left with a fierce slap, and the remark, "Well, I don't care what they think. My conscience and intelligence tell me that I am right in my ideas. At any rate, whether I am or not, I propose to go ahead in this little scheme. The end does justify the means in more cases than some people are willing to admit."

Having finished his reverie, the en-

thuslast was turning to go down into the town, and as he did so, the stroller recognized him as Charles de Castro, a person about whom little was known, but who had held a position with a firm of attorneys in Robinson for a couple of years or more. He was a native of the United States, but was partly of West Indian blood. This latter part of his make-up was responsible for his eyes and his quickly responsive, passionate temper, thoroughly and unusually ambitious nature, but his light hair and mustache, and his ideals, had come to him from his Northern mother. He was a man of ideas, and, many thought, of very bumptious ways, and on that account had never been numbered among the society men of the town. The few of the residents who were intimately acquainted with him admitted that, while he was undoubtedly one of the kind who would have leaped onto the back of a constable's horse and saw the slightest kind of a hillock to mount from, and would have been glad if, like that king of Spain, who wished he could have been present at the creation, as he believed he could have given the Almighty some valuable suggestions, or that he would have without the slightest hesitation grasped the United States in the interest of the greatest good to the greatest number as the highest law, anything the Constitution of the United States or of any State, or any vested interest notwithstanding; but it was nevertheless these same friends who persistently asserted that his heart was as large as his ideas, at any rate as honest.

Those who were more noble, and those who understood him best, said that he was one of that great number whom it was necessary to know before they were born in order to understand them after they had rushed into life. In spite of many discouragements, this peculiar fellow, who had started from nothing, as the world counts such matters, had commenced to already gain a reputation as a thinker along certain lines of thought, although the fault of his youth had been many and decidedly inconsistent with his high ideals.

"Hello, old man," said the pedestrian, who happened to be one of a number of young men employed in the State offices. "How is everything, anyway? What's the matter with you? You look as if you had been star-gazing some. Have you been endeavoring to select some particular planet to hitch yourself to after the manner of the late lamented Ralph Waldo, in order to soar high over the clouds and suit your own fancy as to the place where you'll be a sister-to-tyranny over in that pleasant little church on Ninth and Main?"

"I think you had better not say anything," retorted the castle-builder, now very much awake. "People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones. Your own face seems to wear a helplessly, hopelessly blank expression. Such, for instance, as that of a clock that ran down several years ago and had its hands rusted off."

"Well," came the crisp retort from the stroller, "your face looks as if you were a helpless and hopeless expression, too, if you had been acting as financial secretary of a militia company for a year or so, endeavoring to draw blood from stones. One of those cases where, on the first of every month, I ask for a fish in order to extract a 50-cent assessment from his gills, and I am rewarded with a stony look and a request to take a picnic in hades and wait till they get some money."

"No," De Castro said, when he finally got a chance to put in a reply, "I was thinking over a few private plans that have been in my mind for a considerable time, and also looking over some of the papers of which I am fond, and indulging in that kind of dissipation!" he said.

The other young man replied that he did not, that poetry was something that he cared but little for, being a little deeper than the religious, and that he never dived deeper than the bottom of the "bank," with a couple of cups of rye tea to smooth the game along. A little rye tea is a great thing to smooth over rough places with, and I have seen club-rooms where a liberal treat of it has made a wonderful effect when a fellow's opponent accidentally displayed his pistol pocket so that I could see there was a very large razor in it. Sabel!"

"Yes," said the stroller, in a tone of elegant poetry, "I rejoice to remark that I do sabel." Some people in this hamlet seem to have a singular idea that I am a spring chicken with pieces of shell still on me. Do you see any pin-feathers on my wings? and then he continued with what was suspiciously near a quiver in his voice: "I wish I was a spring chicken with pieces of the shell still on me. I wish that I could be a little boy once more, with my hair put up in a topknot, with a blue ribbon through it, and me kneeling down by my mother's knee at dusk, saying my prayers. I tell you that while novelists and poets and ministers have harped a good deal on that subject, it is one of the subjects they should throw up and keep right along harping on. A man hardly realizes who his best friend is or was until she is gone."

De Castro had a tender heart, but his ways and words were not always in accordance with his real feelings. He rather grimly enjoyed being thought a little cynical; yes, even selfish, for he knew if he appeared too willing to bow to the ladies, the leaders of whom had snubbed him on numerous occasions, they would use all his good nature for their errands or in decorating churches and halls. He was a little selfish, perhaps, from that standpoint, but he considered (and rightly) that the plans in various fields which he had formed for the good of his fellow-men, though on the face of them inordinately selfish, were of more consequence, in reality, in their ultimate results, than their amusements. Since he had mentioned in plan to no one, none could know of them, and if he had told them, nearly every one would have kept away from him, declaring he was raving crazy. The young man had seen some military service and studied certain branches of military tactics, which afterwards served to help him to an invaluable extent. What his mysterious, daring, far-reaching schemes were, the reader will see as the story progresses.

CHAPTER II.

The two companions had by this time arrived down in the main part of the town, and happened to be passing at that moment the armory of Cos Y Z of the Third Regiment of Infantry, National Guard of Evergreening, commanded by Maj. Joshua Lyonhart, a most intelligent, hard-working and chronically kind-hearted officer, but one who enjoyed the more or less pleasant distinction of being the only officer in seven States whose men growled behind his back because he did not give them discipline enough. This difficulty coming to the ears of Gov. James Hamilton D'Sraeli, that gentleman was with characteristic severity (!) just about to have him flogged by relieving him from command in the line and making him chief signal officer on his staff, with the higher rank of colonel.

As the couple passed the barred windows of the company rooms, the blaze

of reflected sunlight from the sword blades crossed upon the walls and the bayonets of the long line of deadly Krag-Jorgensen rifles in the rack, and the gold bullion fringe on the ensign of glory with its overshadowing guardian eagle of silver, and the tumbler staff of shining aluminum, with its silk and gold cords and tassels, brought things military to the mind of both with great force.

Said De Castro: "Every time I see a sword it calls up before me the whole long history of the human race. Ever since I first saw a sword there has been something strangely fascinating and significant about its terrible, glittering agency, so suggestive of power. Swords have been used to great advantage, still, the pens which, dipped in seas of human blood, have traced the boundaries of all the nations of the earth. Some of that blood has been justifiably shed in order to have ten times as much from being poured out afterward, though those who did such a merciful act were mercilessly scored by the short-sighted contemporary." Changing the subject a little and continuing, he observed: "pero, Y is all right, I believe, under Mark Leads, 'that how is Z?' 'Same old story,' was the reply. 'You know the old proverb: 'It's old now, for it has been going the rounds ever since Y was organized, in December, 1891.' A private is not without honor, save in his own militia company.'"

Pausing for a few moments they looked across the water to where De Castro had been standing, and then up at the mossy ribs of the capitol framework, when, as if by magic, there had come back with renewed force, De Castro remarked: "I had a singular dream a few nights ago. It made such a deep impression upon my mind that I have been thinking of it most of the time since."

"Was it a dream last night of a company gay and bright, dancing in—?" "No, it was not a dream last night of a company gay and bright, dancing in—?" It was not a company gay and bright by any means, and it was not dancing, either, I can tell you. They were writhing in their own blood."

"Well, stop your gasping and give it to us, if you are going to." "I seemed to be in a strange and tropical country. There were tall palms shading the rather low houses. The place was situated near a bay. While I was looking out over the bay, two steamships hove in sight, one towing the other. The one ahead had a flag of broad horizontal bars of red and yellow arranged in a single row, and the other, a broad vertical bar, there was sent ashore from the vessel that had been towed in a large company of prisoners handcuffed and heavily guarded by a company of swarthy-fellows. A uniform of light blue, which I had never seen before. The guards were armed to the teeth, had the bayonets fixed on their muskets, the hammer on their muskets drawn fully back instead of being drawn back the first notch, and the bayonets were fixed on their muskets at the position of 'port,' as if fearing either a sudden and desperate attempt of the prisoners to break away or of friends to rescue them; and from the determined and defiant bearing of the prisoners it would seem as if the fears of the guards were not without some cause. I naturally wondered what it was all about, who the captives were and what they had done, more particularly as, upon closer observation, I saw that they were unmistakably either Englishmen or Americans, but the officers commanding the guard had already noticed my close scrutiny and I was forced back into the throng of people at the point of a sword—and the point was a wicked-looking one, I had better believe," continued De Castro, smiling a little, "even if it was nothing but a 'vision in the night.'"

"One of the prisoners, especially, I noticed. I guessed him to have been an American, if it was a tanned, fair, fearless and manly-looking person with a brown beard, and it seemed quite probable that he was the leader of the unfortunate."

"Off in another direction, and only a few blocks away, there arose a flag-staff from one of the roofs, and from its balyards there lazily waved an American flag."

"When I again turned my eyes back to the crowd, I saw that a subaltern had called the attention of the company guard to the fact that the flag was at the word of command shouted angrily in a language which I did not understand, the column quickly executed 'column right,' and passed down a side street, and in three or four minutes the guard had disappeared from the courtyard of a prison, which for dirt and darkness in its corners excelled anything I had ever seen in reality. The prisoners were thrust—almost thrown bodily—into the sweltering, airless, and crowded cells. Half the prisoners were left to guard the jail, reinforcing the guard already there, and the other half went and threw themselves down in the shade after their exertions, and amused themselves by drinking, smoking, and playing cards, and some abbered with each other in great excitement and with many violent gestures. They were not, however, left to themselves very long. They soon had to return and relieve the guard. I forgot to say that about half the guard wore sailors' caps, and from that I judged that most of the force of guards were sailors and marines whose quarters were on the ship from whence they had proceeded."

"In some of the prison rooms seemed to pass quickly through the doors and past the guard without being seen at all. I could see into the place where the man whom I had taken to be chief of the prisoners was confined. He was writing, and I forgot to say that his sunburnt face and beard. I heard what was almost a sob escape his lips as he penned the last hurried lines in the half light of the prison. Anxious to know what it was that seemed to so stir the heart of the fearless-looking but agonized man, I looked over his shoulder, and—"

"Oh, you needn't go any farther with your little yarn." De Castro's companion sympathetically observed. "The mystery of the prison was solved. He was agony. He was afraid you were there and about to commence talking to him. He was afraid you would commence before he had had a chance to be shot or hanged."

"All right, if you don't want to hear the rest of it."

"Go on, then."

"I looked over his shoulder and could read these words on the dingy piece of paper which he had been able to obtain: 'Dear Dita: All is lost. Our steamer was overhauled and the flag torn down and trampled under foot by the crew of the Spanish gunboat, Isabella, and every one of us is now in prison. I fully realize what our fate will be, although it is so hard to tell you. Just what, though, the new gets to the United States. If the American people ever will get infuriated it will be when they hear of our deaths; but of course the Government will only act when it gets ready. We will meet again in heaven, if no one on earth will be only a few years at the long end.'"

"I cannot say good-by. My love to each. Do not give way to any grief whatever; remember that we died in attempt to set a downtrodden people



free. "People will think better of you after I am gone, Dita's dearest."

"Then everything was a blank for a short time, during which I imagine I must have been half awake."

"Soon, however, the dream was continued. I saw a part of that band of brave men standing in the prison yard. They had been blindfolded and formed into single rank near to and with their backs toward the station wall, their hands fastened behind them. They were very quiet, and from what I could see of their faces, were very pale and with drops of sweat beading their skins all over. Nevertheless, each man stood as proudly erect as if he had just marched to his wedding, and then—it seemed as if the very sun itself stood still in horror. The remainder of the prison yard was nearly full of soldiers. There was an imperious shout (in what I now know to be Spanish) from a gorgeously-uniformed officer, who apparently occupied a higher rank than any I had noticed before, and to whom the other officers paid more than usual deference. Instantly a platoon came to the position of 'carry arms,' quickly stepped to the front a few paces, and, on command, halted, and, as if to prolong the sufferings of the captives as much as possible, instead of loading previously and at a distance out of hearing of the condemned, they took time to load in the hearing of the prisoners."

"Suddenly, at that moment, there arose a great racket at the entrance to the horrible inclosure, and a man rushed breathlessly through the crowd, with a roll of parchment in one hand and an American flag in the other, up to the men who, in a few seconds more, were to forever close their eyes on earth, sun and sea."

"This last sentence contains the very words alleged to have been spoken by Capt. Joseph Frye of the unfortunate Virginius expedition to Cuba before he and many of his comrades were cruelly executed. The dream refers to their fate, but does not pretend to give an accurate account of it."

#### THE BABY FOUND.

A Stolen Infant Returned to Its Fond Parents.

A Romantic Story, Beginning in Los Angeles and Ending in San Diego—Like a Chapter from a Sensational Romance.

The San Diego Union of Friday publishes the following sensational story:

A strange story was made known yesterday morning by the official in the Sheriff's office. The day before, A. M. Strong of Anaheim and Steve Stroud of Los Angeles arrived, and confided to Sheriff Hill that they had come to San Diego in search of Mr. Strong's baby, which had been stolen from its parents a year ago, when it was but a few hours old. The child, at the time of the birth was a Mrs. Smith, and she was suspected of having stolen the child, but, in the absence of any proof and upon the woman's emphatic denial of the accusation and statement that the baby's disappearance was to her as great a mystery as it could be to the parents, she was not prosecuted. A still hunt was begun, however, by the distracted parents and their friends, and, although starting with not a single clue, the search has at last, at the end of a weary twelve months, proven successful.

Steve Stroud undertook to do a little detective work in Los Angeles, where Mr. and Mrs. Strong lived at the time their baby disappeared, and he succeeded in gaining the friendship of Mrs. Smith, the nurse. She one day showed him a picture of a baby to which she seemed greatly attached, but whose identity she seemed loath to disclose. Why questioning on the part of Mr. Stroud, however, resulted in a confession by Mrs. Smith that the child was the lost baby, and that she had sold it a few hours after its birth to a Mrs. Alipaz of San Diego.

This startling but agreeable information was at once imparted to Mr. and Mrs. Strong, who now reside at Anaheim, and Messrs. Stroud and Strong immediately came to San Diego to find Mrs. Alipaz. The assistance of the Sheriff and his deputies was first secured, and Mr. Strong, Deputy Sheriff Wilson went to the Alipaz home on the corner of Fifteenth and K streets. About the first person they saw there was a little child that looked very much like the one whose photograph Stroud had obtained from Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Alipaz was seen by the two men a few minutes later, and in answer to questions said that the child was her own. The men were inclined to believe, however, that the woman was falsifying, and they showed her the photograph and said that the real parents of the child were Mr. and Mrs. Strong, formerly of Los Angeles. The truth of the statement was at once hysterically admitted by Mrs. Alipaz, who snatched up the baby and began kissing and hugging it in a violent manner.

After she had regained her composure she related to the men that she had bought the baby from Mrs. Smith, the nurse, a few days after its birth, thus corroborating the latter woman's story. The little one, she said, had been referred to by Mrs. Smith as No. 99, and this fact indicates that it is not the first child stolen by the Smith woman. Deputy Sheriff Wilson signified his intention of taking the child to the father, who was awaiting at the Courthouse, but the woman begged to be allowed to take along and give the child to its father with her own hands. This was granted, and the party soon appeared at the Courthouse. The father, pale and wrought up by nervous excitement over a realization that the long search was at an end, took his child in his arms for the first time.

Mrs. Alipaz seemed as much attached to the baby as though she were its mother, and wept continually. She wished to be allowed to accompany the child to its mother at Anaheim, and the father consented.

The party repaired to the Albarmar to pass the night. While there the husband of Mrs. Alipaz, a journeyman tailor, appeared and asked to see his wife. They withdrew from the others, and while engaged in conversation he was observed by Officer Wilson to hand a bottle to his wife. It was immediately taken possession of by Officer Wilson, who observed that it contained morphine. Alipaz was directed to remain away from the hotel, and a strict watch was set upon the woman, lest she should do harm to the child. She slept with the little one over night, but Mr. Strong sat the whole night through in another room, his chair so placed that he could have a full view of the woman's bed. In the room with him was Mr. Stroud.

Yesterday morning at 8:40 o'clock, the party left for Anaheim, where doubtless the true mother of the lost baby now clasps him in her arms.

#### LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

A Bit of Humorous Writing.  
LOS ANGELES, June 9.—[To the Editor of the Times.] In your issue of last Sunday appeared a report of the proceedings of the convention of the Episcopal church recently held in San Francisco. The report was taken from the columns of the San Francisco Chronicle. As a bit of humorous writing there is no doubt the report was very excellent and readable, and was generally enjoyed, but as a representation of what really took place it was anything but a faithful picture. The debates of the convention were conducted with dignity and decorum. I make this statement to relieve the minds of many good church people who are under the impression that the atmosphere of the convention was suggestive of Honeybrook Fair. Yours faithfully,  
B. W. R. TAYLOR,  
St. John's Church.

CALIFORNIAN babies have taken Steedman's Soothing Powders for over 20 years.  
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#### ACCIDENTAL.

The Death of Miss Mary Alice Maloney.

She Took an Overdose of Aconite by Mistake.

The Facts as Developed Before the Coroner's Jury.

Testimony of the Father and Mother of the Dead Girl—Nothing to Indicate That It Was a Case of Suicide.

Coroner Cates held an inquest yesterday afternoon at the family residence of the deceased, on the remains of Mary Alice Maloney, who died suddenly the night before from poisoning, as published in the Times yesterday morning. After viewing the body and disposing of the usual formalities, P. H. Maloney, the father of the dead girl, was sworn. He testified that she was born in Pennsylvania and had lived some years in this State. Late the night before he had heard her vomiting and she died soon after he came down stairs. He showed a bottle which was about two-thirds filled with tincture of aconite. He said that he purchased it some time ago for horse medicine and had kept it locked in his desk since that time. The bottle was found near where the girl was lying, but it was very difficult to tell how much of the aconite had been taken from it.

As far as he knew the girl had never had any unusual trouble. Leo Maloney, the little brother of the deceased, was questioned about the death. His testimony was corroborative of what his father had just given. Mrs. Maloney, who is afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent that she can move herself only with considerable effort, was brought into the room in a chair, and sworn. She said that Alice was about the house at 10 o'clock the night before as happy as anyone. Alice was expecting some friends to visit her next morning (Friday) and so made preparations to arise early.

She placed matches under her pillow and set her alarm clock for 4:30 in the morning. The deceased had never been troubled with sickness with the exception of an occasional sick headache.

Some ladies were in only the day before, and told about how aconite would relieve toothache and sore throat. Witness was in bed on the ground floor the night before and Alice had retired to the room in front.

Mr. Maloney was sleeping upstairs. Witness heard groans proceeding from the front room, and, after a painful effort, went as far as the door to the room and asked Alice what was the trouble. Alice answered that there was nothing the matter, and witness went back to bed. Shortly afterward she heard vomiting, and finally sent her little boy, who was sleeping in the same room with her, to see what the trouble was. She also went in herself so far as to reach Alice's feet, and found them cold.

She then screamed for help, and her husband came down. Neighbors came within what seemed to be but a few minutes.

After concluding the testimony the jury was left alone, and in a few minutes returned a verdict of accidental death from an overdose of aconite taken by herself.

The funeral will be held from the family residence at 10 a.m. tomorrow. The interment will be at Rosedale Cemetery.

Ingenuous Mr. Jones.  
Now Jones he writ a story of a blamed superior kind. In fact, a stronger story would be pretty hard to find. He read it to his friends, which the same it in private Jones himself admitted it couldn't be improved.

But with the periodicals his story seemed to fall. Each time it came a-riding back on the next returning mail. And the editor of the Monthly Snore turned up his nose in scorn.

And so Jones, not advising Jones to stick to his own corn.

Then Jones he cursed these worthy men in a way that was a sight. He freely charged they'd not the brains to last them over night.

And of the Snore's conductor he took occasion to assert. That the critic didn't know enough to ache when he was hurt.

Yet still the story wouldn't sell, though offered far and wide. But Jones was not the fellow long to stand upon his pride.

"She's better," he said, "I'll alter 'er," the rising author said. For a literary man Jones has a decidedly long head.

So Jones he tossed aside his coat and tumbled up his hair. Pulled off his cuffs and got his pen and dropped into his chair.

Yanked down his perfect story from its place upon the shelf. And wrote it in a dialect he couldn't read himself.

Then to the brilliant Monthly Snore he sent the same as now. Within two hours these glorious words were being read in Jones' law.

"Dear Mr. Jones, we greatly like 'O'Rob'n's' And beg that you will herewith find inclosed our cashier's check."

Yes, Jones, he writ a story—and he kept on writing on. Till he got the job of editing the able Monthly Snore.

But he keeps 'em all in dialect that never can be read. For a literary man Jones has a decidedly long head.

Eggs for Breakfast.—A good way to prepare eggs for breakfast is to make a baked omelet. Take six eggs, three even spoonfuls flour, a little salt, and beat them well together, the more it is beaten the lighter it will be; then add one pint of hot milk and keep on beating. Have a hot dish with some melted butter the size of an egg, and put into the oven. Bake twenty minutes, and eat when it comes from the oven, for it will fall soon.

THIS is to certify that I have used Katon's Headache Capsules periodically for over one year, and have very much pleasure in stating that they have always proved very beneficial and have relieved me in from ten to fifteen minutes. I have been a sufferer from headache for many years, and have never found anything to do me as much good as Krause's Headache Capsules. Yours truly,  
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READ our full-page advertisement in Sunday's TIMES. As you pass along the street today take a look into our windows. This is an education of new business ideas to gather in a large volume of trade. We sell goods for the profit there is in them. When we make a price to advertise on the price must be effective. Today Millinery has taken a downward course; nice Sun and Beach Hats for a quarter—nice ones; new styles. Better goods for 50c; regular millinery stores ask double, and when you fail to look around you pay it. We are very largely increasing trade. Tonight, as usual, this store will be closed at 6 o'clock; we have the satisfaction of knowing our employees appreciate this; if you are a laboring man you should appreciate it. This is the only dry goods store that closes every night in the week, and no other dry goods house can show one-quarter the increase. New Parasols today; Carriage Shades, \$1, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2. New Tan and Black Broadcloths for Capes. All this season we have been selling three-fourths of all the Capes sold in this city. Have you seen the \$2.50 All-wool Capes? The \$3.50 All-wool Capes? Have you seen the extra values for \$6, \$7, \$8 and \$9, and especially the ten-dollar line. Extra fine Capes with derby collars, all silk-lined for \$12.50 and \$15. This is the cape stock of Los Angeles. Linen, Silk and Wool Dusters—prices to make eager buying. Calico and Cambric Wrappers, new styles, moderate in price. Have you seen the new, extra long-waisted Royal Worcester Corset for \$1.25? Compare it with any \$2 corset of any other make. The Royal Worcester is superior in many ways, the very best of all long-waisted corsets. Hosiery today—best for Ladies and Children ever offered at 25c. Jersey Ribbed Vests, 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c; new Silk Mitts, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c—extra large sizes for big hands. The July Delineator and July Patterns are now on sale.

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FINDING it impossible to close out our entire stock of fine shoes at our former low prices, and being determined to close them out if possible, we have decided to lower our prices still further to figures so that it will pay you to come and buy. We have no old showroom or shoddy goods we want to get rid of, but everything the latest style and best quality. Our Prince Albert, Juliet and Blucher Oxfords must be seen to be appreciated. Now, for example, notice the saving you make in a pair of

## SHOES

Ladies' Button Shoes ranging in prices from \$1.25 to \$5, former price \$2 to \$6.50  
Ladies' Turned Oxfords from \$1.00 to \$3.55, former prices \$2 to 5.00  
Misses' Shoes from \$1.25 to \$2.25, former prices \$2 to 3.00  
Infants' Shoes from 25c to \$1.50, former prices 75c to 2.00  
Men's Shoes from \$1.75 to \$5.50, former prices \$2 to 7.00  
Boys' Shoes and everything else in proportion.  
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317 south Broadway, Los Angeles, California.

SEVEN NEW MEDICOS

Graduating Exercises of the College of Medicine.

Los Angeles Theater Crowded With a Brilliant Audience.

Interesting and Instructive Address by Prof. Norman Bridge.

Prof. MacGowan on the Business Side of the Profession—Remarks by the Secretary and President—The Graduates.

Seven students were graduated from the College of Medicine last evening. The exercises were held at the Los Angeles Theater, and the audience was a brilliant one.

The graduates were the recipients of a mass of floral remembrances, which, when placed together, as they were on the front of the stage, presented a beautiful appearance.

The graduates and members of the faculty were seated upon the stage, together with the speakers of the evening.

Music was furnished at intervals by Meine's orchestra, and, after the opening selections had been played, the invocation was pronounced by Rev. R. G. Hutchins.

Prof. Norman Bridge of the Rush Medical College of Chicago was the first speaker of the evening. He touched upon the difficulties that the graduates had encountered in order to reach their present respective positions. He said there were various opinions in regard to them. There were the opinions that they had themselves and those the public had of them.

The speaker further said that perhaps the general public would consider them as so many more young practitioners turned loose on the world as saw-bones, pill compounders and rash prescribers, and that they did not know very much. The opinion would be that, though they had perhaps been going through a course of study, yet they would make blunders in diagnosing, in prescribing and other treatment. To tell the truth, the speaker continued, they did not know very much, but when thinking of this another thing must be considered. They knew more about these things than did the ordinary individual, and one could trust his case to one of them with greater safety than to himself. Again, the great and the noble must in the nature of things have a lowly beginning, and it was a fact that the greatest men wished to know more than they did.

As graduates of such an institution, they should not devote themselves to the business of practicing medicine to the exclusion of the professional side of it.

The purpose of a doctor was not solely to prescribe medicine, if to prescribe at all. His purpose was to help to lengthen the life of the public. The prescribing of drugs was an awful thing, while the giving of a simple medicine for its moral effect was sometimes most beneficial. The physician was the sole possessor of the secret of the nature of the disease of his patient, and he was morally bound to hold that secret inviolable under any and all circumstances.

It is merciful and it is justifiable that a physician should sometimes refrain from telling the patient the whole truth. A great deal of opprobrium upon the profession would be removed if the physician would adhere more to the truth. When the patient is likely to live, the doctor will say that he will live, and when the chances are ninety out of a hundred that he is to die, the physician will perhaps say that the patient will not live. Instead of doing this, the physician should say that he will probably live or probably die. There will occur many cases that will not tally with what is told of in the medical books or in the lecture-room. A doctor may avoid telling the inspiring neighbors, in regard to a patient that which ought not to be told, by saying a good deal and telling little or otherwise in a frank and gentlemanly way parry their questions.

Prof. Bridge's remarks were listened to with the closest attention, and were awarded deserved applause.

There was a selection by the orchestra, after which the address in behalf of the faculty was delivered by Prof. D. G. MacGowan.

In beginning he said that he should endeavor to confine what he should say to the business side of the profession. He heartily endorsed what had just been said, but it was only by dollars and cents that the physician was to live. He touched upon the practice of medicine in ancient times, and the manner in which the profession then protected itself. Passing down to the present age, the speaker alluded to the existing conditions under which the competition between the medical colleges had placed the profession on the level of a business nearer ordinary.

He advised that they should exact from each patient all that he is able to pay, and that they should take from the rich to give to the poor. The doctor should not refuse to treat a patient, even if he could not pay at all. The practice of the latter class should, however, not be too much encouraged, lest the physician should find himself overburdened with business and without means. The practitioners should seek by all honorable ways to win the confidence and esteem of the public so that finally upon his alma mater might be reflected the luster of his splendid fame.

Prof. W. L. Wade, the secretary of the college, with brief remarks appropriate to the occasion, then presented the class for graduation to the president of the university.

President J. P. Widney, in responding, said that he believed that almost every person had some time come over him a feeling of intense depression, because of things he did not understand, or because of problems which he could not solve. When the ages of the past were considered there was, however, a brighter side to the outlook. On going out of this world, one could go with the assurance that he had penetrated somewhat deeper into the ocean of discovery than ever any one before him had done.

After speaking briefly President Widney conferred the degrees and presented the diplomas to the members of the class respectively.

In conferring the degree upon Miss Jennie Shrode, the president said that she had passed her examinations in a creditable manner while confined to her bed on account of illness. This announcement was greeted with a clapping of hands, as was the statement that Miss Gertrude Taft had taken this course of study that she might practice the healing art as a missionary on the foreign field.

The invocation was pronounced by Rev. Daniel Read.

The names of the graduates are: J. Lee Hagadorn, Pasadena, Cal.; Fannie Collins Hutchins, Los Angeles, Cal.; Jennie Shrode, Duarte, Cal.; Clarence Emery Stoner, Johnsville, Md.; Gertrude Taft, Los Angeles, Cal.; Lawrence N. Wheeler, Monrovia, Cal.; Ralph Williams, Memphis, Tenn.

J. Lee Hagadorn, the first of the graduates just named, has been appointed by the faculty of the college as one of the assistant physicians at the County Hospital for the coming year.

Where the Telegraph is Least Used. [Hartford Courant.] The four countries in the world which possess the smallest telegraph facilities are Peru, Paraguay, Uruguay and Persia. In the first named there are only thirty-six telegraph offices in the whole country and but 1000 miles of wire. In the territory of Paraguay there are only 510 miles of wire in operation and the entire telegraphic service of that country requires the services of but twenty-eight persons. One line of 300 miles owned and operated by the government, runs from Asuncion to Paso de Patria, the limit of Paraguayan territory, and the other 150 miles by the railroad from Asuncion to Pirapo. Owing to high water and campfires in that country the line is often interrupted for days at a time. At Paso de Patria the line breaks, there being no cable over the Alto Parana River, which is three miles wide. Communication is therefore by canoe, which takes messages over in the morning to the Argentine side and returns to the Paraguayan side at night. An important telegram is often delayed ten or fifteen hours.

An exchange remarks that several causes are now in operation tending to reduce the number of horses required in this country. On the 1st of April of the present year there were 16,206,802 horses of all ages in the United States, or say one to each four persons. With the improvement of roads now being agitated fewer horses than now would be required for hauling, and the extensive use of bicycles would also have much to do with reducing the number of carriage horses required. Besides this the rapid development of the electric railroad will eventually displace millions of horses.

WALL PAPER AT COST. Closing-out sale. Eckstrom & Stranding, 337 South Main.

TRY "Makakake" Pancake Flour.

Cures Scrofula. Mrs. E. J. Rowell, Medford, Mass., says her mother has been cured of scrofula by the use of four bottles of S.S.S. after having had much other treatment, and being reduced to a low condition of health, as it was thought she could not live.

INHERITED SCROFULA. S.S.S. Cured my little boy of hereditary scrofula, which appeared all over his face. For a year I had given up all hope of his recovery, when finally I was induced to use S.S.S. A few bottles cured him, and S.S.S. no symptoms of the disease remain. Mrs. T. L. Matthews, Macherville, Miss.

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A BOLD MOVE. Physicians Give Their Services to the People.

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UNCLE SAM'S. Trusty Lieutenant, Mr. E. B. Smith, Postmaster at Pomona, Cal., Makes a Strong Statement.

Among all the well known citizens of Pomona none are better or more favorably known than Mr. E. B. Smith, Postmaster.

The following statement made by Mr. Smith carries weight with it, and will be good news to his many friends. He says: "I suffered for years from chronic catarrh of the head, nose and throat, and during the past year the trouble became very much worse. I had intense pains through my head, and sometimes roaring and ringing sounds that would almost make me wild. My hearing was so much affected that it caused me considerable annoyance. My nose was always stopped up with large, hard lumps. There was a continual discharge of mucus into my throat, and in the morning it would cause me to hawk and spit until I was almost exhausted. I had severe pains through my chest and under my shoulders. I could not sleep well at night, and would get up in the morning feeling but little refreshed. I have been under the care of Dr. De Monco and associates but a short time, and I have not felt so well for years. I sleep well, pains have all left me and my hearing is wonderfully improved. I am very well pleased, indeed, and I am glad to give my statement, if it can be of any benefit to the public."

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\$5.00 a Month for all Diseases, Medicines free. Apply before July 1st.

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DR. De Monco and Sapp. Specialties: Catarrh and all diseases of the Ear, Eye, Throat and Lungs; Nervous Diseases, Skin Diseases, Chronic Diseases.

Office hours: 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., 7 to 8 p.m. Sunday, 9 to 11 a.m.

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THE LAST DAY.

Religion, Science, Music, Finance, Grammar, Bible, Literature, History, Birds, Biology, Anatomy, Architecture, Philosophy, Government, Geography, Engineering, Butterflies, Chemistry, Attraction, Trades, Mental Philosophy, Surgery, Diseases, Physics, Mechanics, Algebra, Agriculture, Decorations, Mathematics, Sculpture, Railways, Bridges, Pyramids, Archaeology, Chronology, Poetry, Art, Political Economy, Biography, Glaciers, Games, Earthquakes, Medicine, Drama, Gun Making, Commerce, Natural History, Reforms, War, Travel, Oration, Botany, Statesmanship, Journalism, Physiology, Education, Mining, Electricity, Astronomy, Geology, Evolution, Religions, Painting, Music, Finance, Grammar, Bible, Literature, History, Birds, Biology, Anatomy, Architecture, Philosophy, Government, Geography, Engineering, Butterflies, Chemistry, Attraction, Trades, Mental Philosophy, Surgery, Diseases, Physics, Mechanics, Algebra, Agriculture, Decorations, Mathematics, Sculpture, Railways, Bridges, Pyramids, 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## NEWS AND BUSINESS.

**Weather Bureau.**  
T. S. WEATHER BUREAU, LOS ANGELES, June 10, 1893. The barometer registered 29.90 at 5 p.m. 29.90. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 88° and 97°. Maximum temperature, 70°; minimum temperature, 59°. Character of weather, partly cloudy.  
Barometer reduced to sea level.

The Macabees of Southern California will celebrate their twelfth anniversary of their order by giving a grand excursion to Redondo Beach Saturday and Sunday, June 10 and 11. Saturday will be devoted to aquatic and athletic sports, finishing up with a grand ball at the Redondo Hotel. Admission to ball by card only. No extra charge to Macabees holding Macabee tickets. Sunday religious exercises will be held at the Chautauqua building. Special trains for those holding Macabee tickets will leave Redondo depot, corner Grand and Jefferson streets, as follows: Saturday at 9 a.m. and 1:45 p.m. and Sunday at 9 a.m. and 1:45 p.m. Making connections with the cable and Main street car lines by special arrangement. Tickets for round trip, 50 cents. For sale by Sir Knights of the Macabees.

Excellent fishing at the mammoth wharf. For the past three weeks unusual catches have been made and pompanos, the sweetest and most delicate of ocean fishes, selling for 15 cents a pound in the markets, have been caught in large numbers. Fishing boats, tackle and bait may be had on the wharf. On Sunday, the 18th inst., Prof. Harman, the champion high diver, will give one of his thrilling exhibitions in high and fancy diving from a height of seventy-five feet. Sunday trains on the Southern Pacific run from the wharf. Round trip, 50 cents. Hourly trains between the wharf, the cañon, and Santa Monica.

Purchase your tickets to the Macabees' celebration, Saturday and Sunday, over the Santa Fe of the following authorized agents: C. J. Walter, No. 211 1/2 South Spring street; William Junger, drugist, Main street; Ed Webster, Golden Eagle Clothing store; C. A. Williams, No. 103 North Spring street; C. L. Dandy, J. W. Arnold, East Los Angeles; J. L. Guthrie, W. W. Everett. This is official, so be governed accordingly.

A terrific explosion will occur at the Government quarry, Catalina Island, tomorrow (Sunday), when over one hundred thousand tons of rock will be moved by the medium of 3000 pounds of powder exploded by electricity on a signal from the steamer Hornet. Sale of tickets limited to 275, now on sale at Arcade depot. Special train leaves Arcade depot at 8 a.m. Round trip, \$2.50.

Saturday and Sunday will be great days at Redondo Beach. The Macabees and friends will all be there. The Southern California Railway (Santa Fe) will run a special train Sunday, leaving First street station at 8:45 a.m. The regular trains will leave on Saturday and Sunday at 9:05 and 10:05 a.m. and 1:30 and 2:25 p.m.

Notice is hereby given to water consumers supplied from the "Heavy Reservoir," so called, on the hill system, that water will be turned off from 7 a.m. to 2 p.m. Saturday, June 10, for the purpose of making connection with the enlarged water mains in the city. The water company, Macabee excursions Saturday and Sunday, June 10 and 11, to Redondo Beach via the Redondo Railway. Get your tickets of some member of the order, or of the following: J. W. Arnold, East Los Angeles; J. L. Guthrie, W. W. Everett. This is official, so be governed accordingly.

Ladies' very latest summer styles dress hats, \$3, neatly trimmed; quite a lot to select what you want if you call. If we trim, we want a hat made, bring them, prompt with order, open 10 to 11 p.m. night, first-class parlors, parlors low. Mrs. F. W. Thurston, No. 116 Commercial.

One fare for the round trip, Sundays, to all stations on the Terminal Railway. Go to Altadena and see the great electric way up to Rubio Cañon and Mt. Wilson. Trains leave Los Angeles at 10:30 a.m., 2:35 p.m. and 4:40 p.m. Last train leaves Altadena at 5:00 p.m.

The Liberal and Progressive Union will give a grand concert and ball next Monday evening, June 12, at Turner Hall. Tickets 25 cents, on sale at Volmer's Crocker Store, No. 116 South Spring street, and Southern California Music Store, No. 111 North Spring street.

Fifty cents round-trip to the Los Angeles Terminal Railway, Sunday, to Long Beach and San Pedro. You can visit both places on one ticket. Fine wharf, 1600 feet, and fine bathing at Long Beach. Pavilion and bathhouse open at Terminal Island.

Five dollars will take you the round trip to San Diego, Saturday or Sunday. Tickets good returning Monday over the Surf line of the Southern California Railway (Santa Fe route). Trains leave First street station at 8:15 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

Take warning. Bellan's La Grippe Cure is an infallible specific against cholera and like infectious diseases, and should be kept in the house. Get of druggist or address J. H. Bellan, No. 1028 Downey avenue, 30 cents.

Long Beach and San Pedro are reached in the quickest time and most comfortable manner by the fine train service of the Southern Pacific Company. Round trip on Saturdays and Sundays, 50 cents.

Hanna & Webb, high light to important Spring street sales to Abbott Kinney, follows: A lot 40x165, at the corner of Sixth and the Barker Block, between Fourth and Fifth.

Simpson Church. Tomorrow, children's day, 11 a.m., addresses by Dr. P. B. Breese, the pastor, and Dr. F. P. Widney. Columbian concert at night.

First Baptist Church, morning sermon, "Prayer for the Coming of the Kingdom of God." Evening, evangelistic services, Sunday school at 9:30.

Closing out at cost artistic stock of fine artistic glass fixtures. Pacific Crocker and Tinware Company, No. 228 North Los Angeles street.

The attention of consumers of the City Water Company is called to the notice regarding contractors published in this paper.

For cheap heavy and good turnouts go to the Olive Street, San Francisco, and go to boarders. No. 628 South Olive street.

Go along and enjoy a day Sunday with the Macabees at Redondo. Special train on the Santa Fe at 8 a.m.

Two dollars and five cents for the round trip, Sunday, over the Kite-shaped track of the Santa Fe.

Just received a car of Bethesda Mineral Water. H. J. Woodcock, agent. Also Duffy Mail.

Manila, tiles, office fittings, hardwood lumber, H. Bohman, 514 South Spring street. Fire, reduced. Not in compact.

Baskeville, 218 N. Main, also 112 N. Main. New Jewell vapor stoves and many other kinds, at A. B. Chapman's, 414 S. Spring.

James Mean's 53 shoes, sole agents, Boston Shoe Store, corner Main and Second. For first-class shoeing go to Dunstan, No. 648 South Broadway, or telephone 110.

# King Powder

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

marksmen get medals and amateurs get medals of a good attendance is expected. Capt. J. B. Franklin will be in charge.

Mrs. Robert Hardie gave a whist party last evening to a number of friends at her residence, on South Main street, in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Dr. Robert Haynes.

The Pacific Insurance Union has issued Belvedere Fourth of July circular, urging property-owners to take special precautions against fires on that day, owing to the increased danger from fireworks, etc.

There are numerous complaints received at the public library stating that there is great inconvenience experienced because no extra catalogues have been issued, although the bulletins have been discontinued.

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The Los Angeles League Club was organized last night at the rooms of the club in the New Wilson Block. The following officers were elected to serve one year: President, Dr. F. L. Strong; vice-president, Arthur Scott; secretary, A. C. Clarke; Executive Committee, Thomas Barnes, George Stout, F. M. Price. The regular meeting night of the club was made.

The by-laws and constitution of the club are identical with those endorsed by the Keeley National League. The object of the club is mainly practical temperance, exemplified by providing means to assist those that are in too poor circumstances to take the Keeley cure, but desire to do so.

REMOVAL SALE. A few days more. Special prices. Gents' woolen wear; Lockhart's, 427 South Spring street.

Found. A package on the corner of Fourth and Spring streets worth its weight in gold to those troubled with dandruff or any skin disease. In the shape of Smith's Dandruff Pomade, the remedy on earth that a single bottle is guaranteed to cure any case of dandruff or money refunded. For sale only by Dr. Vaughn, corner Fourth and Spring streets, Los Angeles.

Dentists. J. D. Moody, Kate C. Moody, dentists, 258 South Spring st.

INDEPENDENT UNDERTAKERS and embalmers. Cesar & Co., 360 S. Spring St. Open day and night. Telephone 1025.

CONRAD for fine work repairing, 1223 N. Spring, corner Franklin.

DANDRUFF is a disease of the scalp. Van Harin's Quinine Hair Tonic cures it.

EVERYBODY can buy wall paper below cost and have it hung for 10c a roll. 227 S. Spring street.

CREAM Puff Wheat Flour.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR Keeps the scalp clean, cool, healthy.

The Best Dressing Restores hair which has become thin, faded, or gray.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Lowell, Mass.

Today Walter Besant, the famous English novelist sails from Liverpool for New York on the steamship Eurymia.

His purpose in coming to this country is to visit our leading cities, in many of which he will deliver lectures before going to the World's Fair at Chicago. He will spend some time in the United States before returning to the other side.

It would pay you to spend some of your time in store selecting complimentary gifts for your friends and relatives in the East. Travelers should secure one of our telescope lunch baskets, the best thing in the market for overland travel. California goods of all kinds, shells, mosses, wild flowers and interesting views of Los Angeles and all California.

110 S. Spring st.

SMOKE Tansill's PUNCH America's Finest

5 CIGAR

Dr. Wong Fay's Benevolent Dispensary.

227 S. Main street.

Dr. Wong Fay, from youth being of a sympathetic nature, early secured the services of eminent instructors in the science and art of healing. He has therefore mastered in all phases of internal and external diseases, chronic complaints and all kinds of difficult cases. He is now in a position to attend to all cases of disease, and his doctor's best skill and attention will be given to secure effective recovery.

Attention Syndicates & Colonists

DR. E. T. BARBER. Now offers for sale the East Side Ranch, comprising 200 acres of valley land located in the watered or eastern portion of the Los Angeles valley, Los Angeles county, Cal. This land is in three sides of the John Brown Colony Co. and will be sold in tracts to suit from \$10 to \$25 per acre. The terms are liberal and the title guaranteed. For maps and particulars inquire of or address the owner, Dr. E. T. Barber, East Side Ranch, Lancaster, P. O., Los Angeles county, Cal.

An undivided unincumbered interest in Point Pinos, containing 700 acres, England includes the water front of the deep-water harbor at San Pedro.



# JUNE JOGGINGS.

Today we will do the fastest jogging we have done this year. Jog all day and night, and the shoes will be so speedy it will leave all prior jogs far in the distance. Saturday will bring all our friends both of city and country to our stores to partake of this famous jog. We will make bargains for you all over the house during the day, and eclipse them at night. Merchants tell you money is tight. We are doing the biggest business of the year this month, and the bargains we are giving you are appreciated, as shown by the daily returns of our cash drawer. No one will sell you the goods at prices we name; no one has the variety; no one has the stock; no one has the nerve to do business to increase sales at the expense of profit. Our bargains are not in printer's ink upon the pages of this paper, but they lay in quantities upon our counters waiting for you to carry them away the moment you see them. We are the only house in Los Angeles that is bettering the class of wares and showing progress in sales; the others are degenerating the quality of their merchandise in the hopes of catching more trade. It is a pitiful sight to see merchants descending to trash who once boasted of the finest wares in the hopes of keeping pace with our bargains.

## Shoe Joggings.

We are still at it in this department and will save you many a dollar if you call in and see us. We are going to do the Shoe business of the city if we have to give our shoes away to do it.

\$2 buys our Harding & Todd opera square toe, patent leather tip turn Oxford, worth \$3.

\$2.48 buys our Harding & Todd Russia Calf Oxfords. This well-known make needs no comment on our part; the best values ever offered and are worth \$3.75.

\$2.75 buys our Curtis & Wheeler Kid Button Shoes; open or square toes; if you are closing the line out; our regular price was \$4.

\$3.50 buys our Reynolds Bros.' celebrated shoes in cloth or kid top; opera or square toe with patent leather tip, sold the world over for \$4.25.

\$4 buys Curtis & Wheeler's hand-turn Button Shoes in opera or square toe with patent leather tip, which we always sold in regular stock at \$6.

\$3 buys Lilly Brackett's Men's fine shoes; a finer shoe for this price has never been seen; we always sold them for \$4.25.

\$3.75 buys the celebrated Hanan & Sons Men's Congress, Lace or Button Shoes, which is just what they cost us by the case and which we always sold for \$5.

\$5 buys the celebrated Hanan & Sons fine Calf Shoes in congress, button and lace, which will compare with any shoe made, and which we always held at \$7.50.

Dress Goods Joggings. The most inviting array of Dress Goods ever offered. This is the month we do the slaughtering. Our object is to dispose of our entire stock in quick order; the price we are going to sell them at will do the work.

75c a yard buys the handsomest line of Novelty you ever laid your eyes on. We have taken all our \$1.25 line and cut them to this price. These goods are the very latest European productions, and if you can duplicate them within 25c a yard we will make you a present of a dress.

60c a yard buys our line of Imported Chiffons. We have, without doubt, the finest selection that ever came into this city, being the pick of the French market; similar goods to these are selling all over for 75c a yard.

50c a yard buys our line of 32-inch Wash Surahs in both stripe and plaid effects; they are just the thing for shirt waists or outing shirts. We have a well-selected assortment and have never sold a yard under 75c.

50c a yard buys our Plaid Novelty Dress Goods. We are showing a splendid line of these elegant goods; they are specially adapted for children's wear and are in the latest colorings, and are worth 65c a yard.

\$1.00 a yard buys our magnificent line of Black Novelty Dress Goods; the line consists of brocades and novelty weaves, the very latest productions of the French market; no finer line has ever been shown, and we guarantee ever yard worth \$1.25.

Ladies' Underwear Joggings. This department has taken a wonderful hold on the people. We have used all our endeavors to place before you the finest lines at the lowest possible price. We have been appointed sole agents for the celebrated Lewis Knitting Co. Underwear, which has been decided by all to be the finest line made. Other lines are also worthy of your consideration.

\$1 buys our line of Egyptian Cotton Ribbed Union Suits; these are made with high neck and long sleeves; a superior garment, which is really worth \$1.50.

50c buys the best lisle Ribbed Vests, either in ecru or white, low neck and sleeveless; we consider this garment without doubt the best value that has ever been offered; they would be good value at 75c.

\$1 buys one of the handsomest lines of Ladies' Muslin Gowns you ever saw; they are made of the finest quality of material and are handsomely trimmed, and worth \$1.50.

\$3 buys our line of pure lisle thread Union Suits in either black or white; these garments are very popular and give the greatest satisfaction; they are worth \$4.

50c buys our line of children's white and colored Suits. Bonnets, neatly trimmed with lace; they are very dainty and worth 75c.

Millinery Joggings. We are making a clean sweep in this department. We are determined not to carry over any goods and therefore have commenced using the knife from now on; price will be no object to us.

\$3c buys our line of Children's fancy straw Sailors, trimmed with a good quality of ribbons; these are very serviceable, as well as pretty and worth 75c.

25c buys our line of Children's Fancy Straws. These are made with a peak crown and are very handsome; the regular selling price was 50c.

50c buys all our fancy shapes in Ladies' Straws that were \$1.25.

\$1.50 buys all our fancy shapes in Ladies' Straws that were \$3.

\$2 buys all our fancy shapes in Ladies' Straws that were \$3.50 and \$4.

\$8 buys any of our handsomely Trimmed Hats that were \$5.

\$2.50 buys any of our handsomely Trimmed Hats that were \$4.

\$6 buys any of our handsomely Trimmed Hats that were \$8.

\$10 buys any of our handsomely Trimmed Hats that were \$12.

This is the greatest offer that has ever been made by any one.

## Furnishing Goods Joggings.

We have started to close out every line in this department in order to make room for a complete assortment of new goods. We stand ready to lose considerable money, and at the same time give you an opportunity to buy goods at prices never heard of before.

40c buys our men's unlaundered white Shirts made of splendid quality muslin and good linen bosom; same as sold all over at 65c.

45c buys a fine white laundressed Dress Shirt, which is less than you could buy the material for, and which would be splendid value at 75c.

10c buys what is left of our Boys' Percaline Shirt Waists; at this price it is just like giving them away; they are worth 25c.

75c buys a suit of our fancy striped Balbriggan Underwear. Don't mix this up with the cheap lines that are offered for a little less money; these goods are of the finest make, the fabrics being of the very best and have always sold for \$1.50.

95c buys a suit of Men's finest Gossamer Merino Underwear; it is certainly a pleasure to wear such goods; we have seen the same line on sale at a furnishing goods store as a special drive for \$2.00.

50c buys either Shirts or Drawers of our fine balbriggan underwear; we have them in 10 different colors, and they cost us just 10c more than we are going to sell them for; our regular price was 85c.

35c buys the best Outing Shirt that you ever saw at this price. We have a splendid line of them in both light and dark colors; we bought them to sell for 60c.

\$1.25 buys a suit of our French Balbriggan Underwear, satin finished; it is without doubt the finest line you ever saw. We were not closing out the line you could not buy it less than \$2.75 a suit.

25c buys our fine India Gauze Undershirts. Being sold out of the Drawers we just cut the price in half on the shirts, or in other words we always sold for 50c.

50c buys a Boy's splendid Black Sateen Shirt, which is sold the world over for \$1.

\$1.75 buys our extra quality of Men's black pure Silk Shirts; this is the finest grade made and is sold all over at \$3.50.

Wash Goods Joggings. 10 cents a yard buys our elegant line of Pongee Cloth, something entirely new in a wash fabric. The patterns are all very choice, and are worth 15 cents a yard.

10 cents a yard buys our Tuffed Outing Cloths, the prettiest effect in an outing that you ever saw. These we have always sold at 15 cents a yard, but as a special offering have reduced the price to 10 cents.

15 cents a yard buys our Printed Battie, a fabric which is greatly admired this season, and on which we have a very large sale. The printings are extremely handsome, and at the price we are selling it at is a great value. It is worth 25 cents a yard.

25 cents a yard buys our elegant Imported Satens. We are showing a wonderful line of these goods. In fact, our stock is much larger than it should be. The same class of goods retail all over 45 cents.

15 cents a yard buys our Columbia Novelty Suitings. The name implies just what they are, and we must admit they are the prettiest goods we have seen this season. They are the very latest goods shown this season, and are actually worth 20 cents.

50 cents a yard buys a superior quality of half bleached Table Damask with red border. It is 56 inches wide, and is shown at a price is nothing to equal it in the market. If you are not in need of it now, it will pay you to buy it and lay it away. Real value is 75 cents.

Men's Hat Joggings. 35 cents buys our entire line of Hats that were 75 cents.

50 cents buys our entire line of Hats that were \$1.

75 cents buys our entire line of Hats that were \$1.25.

Don't let this opportunity pass you by.

Drug Joggings. This little department is as well known as the People's Store, which is saying a great deal. You can always find everything pertaining to the toilet as well as a full line of patent medicines, which we sell below the regular price, giving our customers the benefit we think they ought to deserve.

30c buys our 8-oz. Bottle of genuine Bay Rum; worth 50c.

25c an ounce buys our French perfumes; worth 40c.

25c a bottle buys our Cleansing Fluid; warranted; worth 50c.

8c buys our celebrated Dr. Koch's porous plasters; worth 12 1/2c.

Household Joggings. Monday is laundry day, and this department offers special values to housewives.

20c buys the best zinc washboards; worth 50c.

6c buys a package of Pearlina; a great boon; worth 10c.

25c buys 10 bars of the People's Star laundry soap.

5c buys our splendid jute clothes line; worth 10c.

20c buys our best cotton clothes line; worth 30c.

50c buys the best quality galvanized tubs; worth \$1.25.

33c

TWELFTH YEAR.

LOS ANGELES, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1893.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.



## Our Great Sale

-OF-

Men's and Boys'

Fine  
Clothing!

Which we purchased—owing to a stringent money market, backward season and over-production of the makers—at almost our own figures, and which we are now selling at prices that fill our ONE-PRICE STORE daily with eager buyers, has caused competitors to start

## UNLOADING SALES

Of their antique styles and odds and ends.  
But 'tis of no avail—our great

\$9.90 AND \$14.90

Sale of fashionable and richly-tailored Men's Suits, fresh from the best makers on this continent, has captured the town, and mail orders have poured in upon us from all over this section of the country. The bargains we are giving the people are such as have never before been seen on the Pacific Coast. Come and view them before 10 o'clock tonight and we will surely save you many dollars for your trouble.

Chicago Clothing Co.

Headquarters for Great and Honest Bargains!

129 and 131 North Spring St.

Phillips Block.

## CRYSTAL PALACE

138, 140, 142 S. Main-st.

-EVERYTHING IN-

## Crockery, Glassware and China

Silver-plated Ware and Cutlery,  
Baby Carriages, Kitchen Goods, Etc.

For the Rich and the Poor.

Don't fail to visit our Great Clearance  
Sale now going on.

Meyberg Bros.

## J. L. PEASE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Furniture, Carpets,  
Lace and Silk Curtains,  
Portieres, Oil Cloths,  
Window Shades,  
Linoleums, Mattings, Etc.

837-839-841 South Spring St.

## HOUSE AND LOT.

Business Keeping Up Well and  
Prices Firm.Two Spring Street Lots Change  
Hands at Good Figures.L. W. Hellman About to Make Im-  
portant Improvements.The New Lion Law—Some Nuisances That  
Should Be Abolished—Main Street  
Coming to the Front Again—  
Building Notes.

The real-estate market is holding up well. Eastern financial troubles have, so far, apparently had no effect on this market. Not only is this the case in Los Angeles, but also in the surrounding country, especially at Riverside and Pasadena, where a number of sales have been made lately.

**SPRING-STREET SALES.**  
Abbott Kinney has purchased, through a local real estate agency, two lots on Spring street, as follows: The south-east corner of Spring and Sixth streets, 40x165 feet, improvements nominal, for \$20,000, or \$500 a foot. Also the Barker Block, a three-story brick on Spring, between Fourth and Fifth streets, 40 feet front, for \$12,500. Deducting value of improvements, this makes the price also about \$500 a foot.

**OUT-OF-TOWN SALES.**  
As stated, there is quite a good demand for property in the neighborhood of Los Angeles. Six acres in Eagle Rock, improved, was sold for \$2000. About a third of the South Santa Monica tract has been disposed of, and prices will shortly be raised. A gasoline engine has been ordered to pump water for the tract. Free tenting privileges are given on the beach in front of this tract.

**THE LIEN LAW.**  
There is some misconception prevalent in regard to the lien law made by the recent Legislature. Some property-owners appear to think that it makes their land liable for liens on improvements when they lease it. They are not liable provided they post a conspicuous notice to this effect when building operations begin.

**ELECTRIC ROAD TO PASADENA.**  
As stated last week, the Consolidated Electric Company is about to extend its line across the river. If it is extended to Pasadena, it will go by way of the "valley" road, past the reservoir, either through the Estudillo ranch, by Oak Grove, or by the road to Alhambra. The undertaking of this improvement depends, however, on the obtaining of free right-of-way. If this cannot be had, the company will wait. Such a road would greatly enhance the value of land along the route, and several property owners have signified their willingness to give all the land necessary.

**ALSO TO SANTA MONICA.**  
At length the much-talked-of project for an electric road to Santa Monica appears to be assuming shape. C. W. Stewart has asked the Supervisors for a franchise to construct and maintain a double-track electric street railway from Los Angeles to Santa Monica, along Washington street and National boulevard. A hearing will be given the petitioner on the 21st inst.

**FIRST STREET BILL.**  
A correspondent asks whether the contract has been let for cutting down First street bill, bids for which were received by the First Improvement Company on April 29. The contract has been substantially agreed upon. Some unforeseen complications, however, caused delay, and have now been practically settled, and work can soon be proceeded with.

**DANGEROUS NUISANCES.**  
Now that cholera has started on its western march from the Orient, it would be well for property-owners and tenants to put their premises in good order. If they refuse, they should be compelled to do so. Residents in the neighborhood of Eighth street, Los Angeles street and Maple avenue complain of several dangerous nuisances. On Maple avenue, between Eighth and Ninth, are a dozen cesspools not connected with the sewer, where houses have been shifted back. They smell very loudly to heaven. At the corner of Eighth and Los Angeles is a cesspool under a kitchen, which is most offensive. On Los Angeles, between Seventh and Eighth, is a big gravel pit filled with filth, which is fermenting. The attention of the Board of Health has been directed to these things, but nothing has been done.

One of the finest sections of the city, bounded by Seventh, Hill, Pico and Pearl, has no sewerage. There are hundreds of privy vaults and old cesspools, the location of one of which is unknown to the tenants. It is not surprising that diphtheria and other fever signs are frequent in this neighborhood. Where there is no water connection, a simple plan is to regularly use dry earth, which is a natural absorbent, and once a week a little copperas. These simple precautions would avert much sickness. The alley in this section also needs more regular and thorough cleansing than they receive.

Los Angeles is becoming thickly settled, and unless more attention is paid to these hygienic matters we shall lose our reputation as one of the healthiest cities in the Union.

A plot of land on Broadway, New York, recently sold for \$55 a square foot. Robert Bonner sold a corner lot to C. P. Huntington for \$5000 a front foot. A pretty high price, this, for residence property.

**MR. HELLMAN WILL IMPROVE.**  
L. W. Hellman is about to make some notable improvements on his property. On Main street, next to the new German-American Bank building, he will erect a two-story building on his seventy-foot lot. He will also add two stories to his building at the corner of Broadway and Second streets. Mr. Hellman further contemplates building the finest hotel in Los Angeles on his property at the corner of Main and Fourth, but this improvement may not be made for a year. This is the old home place of Mr. Hellman, covering an acre, which lot he bought in early days for \$200 (from earnings saved when he was working in a store for a few dollars a week), and for which he was offered \$200,000 during the boom.

which has been offered to them. This, with the coming Turnverein Hall on the Makara Block, the new Hellman Block, and the prospect of another big hotel, all stiffen prices all along the line on Main street.

**STREET WORK.**  
Ordinances have been passed to establish the grades of Cummings street between First and Sixth, and Ocean View avenue, between Alvarado and Bonnie Brae. Ordinances of intention have been passed to establish grades of Trenton street, between Pico and Eleventh, and Santa Fe avenue, between First and Sixth streets; also to grade gravel, curb and sidewalk Hancock street, between Downey and Alhambra avenues, and Brooklyn avenue, between Bridge street and Evergreen avenue.

An important improvement for which an ordinance of intention has been passed, is the paving with bituminous rock of Main street, from Ninth to Thirty-seventh streets.

**BUILDING NOTES.**  
Among projected buildings is a block to be built by the Dominguez heirs on Main street between Second and Third, a block by William Priddy on Main street, south of the new Turner's Hall.

The first story of the new American Savings Bank building will be of granite with terra cotta trimmings. Every store and office in the building is already applied for.

The directors of the Normal School have been examining plans for the new building and will probably make a decision within a few days. The building is to be erected on the southeast corner of the Normal School lot. The appropriation is \$75,000.

**BUILDING PERMITS.**  
The following building permits have been issued by the City Superintendent of Buildings:  
J. H. Gish, dwelling, corner Eighth and Flower, \$2500.  
J. A. A. Weld, warehouse, Los Angeles, between Reguena and First, \$7000.  
Potter and West, residence, Main and Thirty-fifth, \$1000.  
Thomas C. Knapp, dwelling, Seventh, Union and Flower, \$8500.  
Mrs. Blanton Duncan, dwelling, Figueroa, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first, \$8000.  
Dr. D. Burbank, theater building, two stories, Main street, between Fifth and Sixth, \$45,000.  
L. L. Bowen, dwelling, Twenty-third street, near Union, \$1750.  
W. J. A. Anderson, dwelling, Winfield street, near Burlington avenue, \$1595.  
J. A. Keely, dwelling, Thirty-second street, near Grand avenue, \$1200.  
Mary O. Parolea, dwelling, Twenty-fourth street, between Grand avenue and Main, \$1900.

**SEWER MATTERS.**  
Couplings for the Wooden Pipe for the Outfall to Be Tested.  
The Sewer Committee of the City Council met yesterday and discussed the matter of a stove coupling for the wood pipe on the outfall sewer. It was finally decided to recommend to the Council that the City Engineer and Sewer Committee be empowered to construct two 24-inch lengths of wooden sewer pipe of the sizes and dimensions to be used for the purpose of testing respectively the strength of the wood tongue coupling and that of Darcy & Register.

The question of leaving the lumber used as cribbing in the tunnel work after the brick arch has been completed was talked of. There are some portions of the tunnel which are taken away too soon after the work is completed, would seriously damage the tunnel. A compromise arrangement was made with Mackay & Young whereby they are to leave the lumber in where needed at 75 cents per lineal foot, and the committee will report to the Council to that effect.

## THE BOTTLES FLEW.

**A Lively Row in a San Fernando Street Restaurant.**  
The case of J. H. Calhoun, charged with assault with a deadly weapon, was on trial before Justice Seaman yesterday. Calhoun was in the Timms restaurant on San Fernando street a few nights ago, and H. P. Hunt and some lady friends were there also. Some dispute arose, and it was said that the air began to be thick with whisky bottles and other miscellaneous articles. Mrs. Timms was one of the witnesses examining yesterday. In telling about how she served beer, she said that when folks did not drink all the beer in their glasses, she emptied them and sold the beer over again. This statement by her caused general merriment. The case will be continued this morning.

**Tally-ho Party.**  
A most enjoyable tally-ho party was held at Millard's Cañon, consisting of the following ladies and gentlemen, under chaperonage of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Quinn: Misses Matilda Dalgalaronda, Heloise Sentous, Emeline Valhe, Emely Sentous, Emma Appel, Bertha Appel, Mead, Wilfred Donato, Arthur Donato, Paul P. Roerte, Engge Roerte, Louis Sentous, Jr., Camille Sentous.

**Petty Offenders.**  
Charles Bauer was fined \$25 for violating the Sunday-closing ordinance. John Fitzpatrick and Charles M. Clark were fined \$5 each for being drunk.

Willie Pabst and Charles Koebel, who were up on a complaint of malicious mischief, were discharged.

C. B. Nelson was arraigned on the charge of embezzlement, and his examination was set for next Thursday.

## Marksmanship Improving.

The record of target rifle practice by Co. H, Eleventh Infantry, stationed at Fort Apache, by the same system of marking, shows a percentage of 70.14 for the present year, as against 46.58 for last year.

**Would-be Murderer Arraigned.**  
Antonio Aguilar, who shot D. F. Richards on Los Angeles street Wednesday evening, was arraigned before Justice Austin yesterday on a charge of assault with intent to kill. His examination was set for next Wednesday.

## THE COURTS.

The Second Day of the Young  
Murder Trial.Some Strong Evidence Introduced  
by the Prosecution.A Woman Who Saw Young Run  
from the "Crib."An Opinion Rendered by Judge McKin-  
ley in the Hamilton Case—  
Novel Questions of Law  
Involved.

The trial of "Billy" Young, the "mac," on the charge of murdering the prostitute, Irene O'Brien, was resumed yesterday in Judge Smith's court, with the crowd of spectators that had graced the courtroom on the day previous still in attendance, their number, however, being greatly increased by the influx of the lower "fraternity," who had gathered in anticipation of the salacious testimony which the day's session promised to bring forth.

The most material witness in the case, Lulu Dorman, was placed on the stand as the court convened at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. She said that on the night of April 25 she occupied a "crib" directly adjoining that of the O'Brien woman. At about 10:30 o'clock, or thereabouts, she heard Young talking to the woman, and from the pitch of the conversation she concluded that the two were quarrelling. Then she heard a loud crash and saw Young run out from the rear of the place. The O'Brien woman called something after him, to which he replied: "Have me arrested, you —, and I will kill you, too." He then ran away as fast as he could go.

On cross-examination Mr. Ling asked the witness where she now lived. "I have no real home at present," she answered, "I only came from the hospital yesterday."

"Were you sick?"  
"Yes, sir."  
"What was the matter?"  
"You need not answer that," interposed the Court.  
"Well," continued the counsel, "didn't you stay last night at the police station in the rear of the region of court?"  
"Yes, sir," again replied the witness.

"Didn't some one say to you in that room, last night, these words: 'Brace up so that you can stand with Bosqui tomorrow?'"  
"I don't remember."  
"Did Bosqui tell you to testify here to the same old story or to change it some?"  
"He told me to tell the truth, and then I would get through all right."

And thus the defendant, who had been the witness at some length, gaining no points material, however, in support of their cause. Her testimony, from the standpoint of the prosecution, was very strong.

**A COMPLICATED CASE.**  
Judge McKinley yesterday ordered findings and judgment for defendant in the case of Jesse Hunter vs. Jane E. Milam in accordance with reasons set forth in a lengthy opinion filed. The action was for annulment of marriage, appeared from the evidence that the plaintiff and defendant were married in the year 1862 in this county, but that prior to that time the defendant had contracted a marriage with one Milam in about the year 1858, and that after living with him for a few days she left him, but remained a resident in this region, and that soon after Milam left for parts unknown, and was not known to be alive, except by rumor. That the plaintiff and defendant, who had continued to live together as man and wife from their marriage until they heard the rumor with regard to Milam, became alarmed thereat and consulted attorneys, upon whose advice plaintiff began an action for a divorce and secured a decree. That during the pendency of the action, and for some days after the granting of the decree, plaintiff and defendant continued to reside together, occupying the same house and continuing to deport themselves as far as outside observation could determine, as man and wife. Plaintiff claimed that from the time of hearing that Milam was still alive he ceased marital relations with defendant, while defendant testified that they continued to occupy the same room, in which she corroborated by other witnesses. The only evidence before the Court that Milam was still alive were the admissions of the defendant contained in her complaint in the action for divorce—admissions which were explained by the testimony of a few days ago, in which she acquired the information upon which they were based.

Plaintiff's counsel contended that the divorce decree rendered in the case of Milam vs. Milam was conclusive evidence binding the defendant as to all matters which must have been incidentally determined by the court in order to support a decree, and the defendant could not, therefore, claim the benefit of any presumption as to the dissolution of the marriage in any way at the time prior to the granting of the decree.

The Court was of the opinion that the authorities did not sustain that position. The judgment was conclusive upon the whole world only in its effects upon the status of the parties fixed by it in dissolving their marital relations. The authorities did not go beyond holding that a decree of divorce which is in rem, which dissolves the marriage relations, is conclusive upon every one. As to all matters incidentally adjudged, such as that parties to it were still alive, and that it had not previously been dissolved, the findings of the court were only conclusive between the parties to the action.

If the marriage between Milam and the defendant was still in force at the date of her marriage with plaintiff in 1862, she was guilty of the crime of bigamy and also of adultery, in continuing to live with him while she was the wife of another. The strong presumptions of innocence, therefore, came to her aid with the theory that the other marriage had in some way been dissolved, and would throw upon anyone disputing that fact the burden of showing that such was not the case. The effect of these presumptions in a case of this sort had never been passed

upon by the Supreme Court of the State, and the action, therefore, both in the facts to be considered and the law to be determined, presented features novel in jurisprudence.

The marriage of complainant with the defendant was shown to have been solemnized in the month of February, 1874—over six years after the last knowledge of the former husband—It had been contended that, as the law presumed the continuance of life where the time of absence has not extended to seven years, that this presumption must control, and that, therefore, the marriage at issue was void.

In one case relied upon by plaintiff, the presumption of innocence was not held to exist because, as in this case, the wife had deserted her husband. But that case differed from this in the fact that there was no evidence that the presumption was claimed, had gone to another portion of the country, while in this case the proof showed that the defendant remained in San Bernardino, in the near neighborhood of the place where she resided with Milam for some four and a half years, and had ever since lived in the same region of country, while Milam had been away from this section of country ever since 1858, and unheard of except by a rumor heard by defendant in 1883 that he was living in Walla Walla with a wife and family. That rumor, too, if taken as true, would dispose of the presumption of his death, but would strengthen the presumption that a divorce had long since been obtained by him; otherwise, he also would be guilty of bigamy, and the presumption of innocence of both parties be overthrown. Under all of the circumstances of the case, it was not thought that the plaintiff was entitled to a decree, and it was ordered accordingly.

**Court Notes.**  
In the case of Cohen vs. Ords, Judge Shaw yesterday signed an order discharging the assignee.

M. E. Curran was appointed by Judge Clark yesterday as guardian of W. M. Curran, a minor, for the purpose of appearing in the action of Wilson vs. McConachie.

A decree of divorce was granted Fannie Gilbert yesterday, making legal her separation from G. W. Gilbert on the grounds of failure to provide, in Department Six.

The defendant in the case of Denis vs. Burt et al., was allowed by Judge McKinley yesterday twenty days' time to answer to the complaint.

**New Suits.**  
Preliminary papers in the following new suits were filed with the County Clerk yesterday:  
Wittmer Bros. vs. H. J. Shoulters, City Treasurer; suit to annul assessment.

Estate and guardianship of Lottie Kellogg; an incompetent, petition for letters of guardianship.

## TO TEST A MAN'S SOCIALISM.

Give Him a Chance to Accumulate Wealth, and Then Watch Him.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]  
"The best way to test a man's faith in socialism," said Walter Stahl, who is standing for election as mayor of St. Louis, "is to give him a chance to accumulate a little property. I have a trusted employee who is a first-class man in every respect, except for his determination to talk and argue a little too much. For years he has been an extreme socialist and has been arguing about the crime of socialism as long as he refused to continue the discussion and seemed very anxious to forget all he had ever said in favor of socialism. I have given him a good thing in the way of all the good things in the world among all the people living in it. I laughed at him a good deal, but without success, and finally ascertained the cause. He had for years been buying the house he lived in by small installments, and not being a very good accountant, he had lost track of the amount he had paid. I found out that he was paying for it, and he is now worth \$3000 or \$4000. I forgot how much he had been paying, and he was very much surprised one fine morning to find that he owned his house free from all encumbrance. The ground had increased in value about 200 per cent, while he was paying for it, and he is now worth \$3000 or \$4000. I forgot how much he had been paying, and he was very much surprised one fine morning to find that he owned his house free from all encumbrance. The ground had increased in value about 200 per cent, while he was paying for it, and he is now worth \$3000 or \$4000."

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## How the Thief Must Kick Himself.

[St. Paul Daily Globe.]  
Herman Stone, the pawnbroker and jeweler, who has a place on Jackson street, was looking over a quantity of unredeemed pledges yesterday, when he found something which made his hair fairly stand on end. About a year ago a young man, called at the store of Mr. Stone and said he desired to borrow some money from the office of some personal property. The property consisted of a valise, an overcoat, a suit of clothing and a gold watch. The amount loaned on the goods was \$45, and the man who secured the loan said he would call in the course of a few days and redeem the property. The goods were placed in a vault and have remained there undisturbed ever since.

When the musty old satchel was taken out of the vault yesterday it was found to be in the same condition as it was at the time it was placed in the vault for safe keeping. The clothing had been made into a separate package. The valise was broken open and inside was found a red leather belt considerably the worse for wear. The belt was taken out, and, in handling, it was noticed that it was very heavy and had little pockets along the edge.

Mr. Stone took the belt out into the front room of the store and opened the pockets. Out rolled gold pieces, double eagles to the number of thirty-four. They were as bright and shiny as the day they were taken from the mint, and they looked as though they had just been taken from the bank. The coins were all of the same date, 1890. The money legally belongs to the finder, unless some person from whom it was taken, as it was apparently stolen, proves his property.

## Many Mexican Veterans.

[Ohio State Journal.]  
Amid all the cry about "purging" the pension list that comes up from the Calhoun Democrats, we don't detect a word about the Mexican veterans. There are today 22,000 names on the Mexican veteran pension list, more men than the United States ever had in Mexico at one time. The reason is apparent. The survivors or heirs of a large majority of the old soldiers who fought Santa Ana are residents of the Southern States.

**Copper-plate Engraving.**  
Don't have your plates sent out of town to be printed. We are now doing the work here. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. M. Lee & Bros., 10 N. Spring St.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

Important Recommendations by  
the Board.Bids for Street Improvement Finally  
Accepted.The Proposal of D. F. Donegan on  
Temple Street.An Adverse Recommendation in the Mat-  
ter of the Opening of West Sixth  
Street—Petitions Acted  
Upon.

The Board of Public Works met in their rooms at the City Hall yesterday and transacted a large amount of business. The following recommendations were adopted for submission to the Council at the meeting Monday:

In the matter of the proposals to pave Second street, between Broadway and Hill streets, we recommend the acceptance of the bid of Conrad Scherer at 95 cents per lineal foot for granite curb and paving, including granite gutter at 25 cents per square foot, providing that all the conditions have been complied with as advertised and according to specifications, and that the necessary resolution of award be passed.

In the matter of the proposal to improve Washington street, between Broadway and Central avenue, we recommend the acceptance of the bid of C. E. Crowley at \$2.50 per lineal foot for grading, 40 cents per lineal foot for curb and 145 cents per square foot for sidewalk, and that the necessary resolution of award be adopted.

In the matter of side-walking Twenty-third street (north side) between Main street and Grand avenue, we recommend the acceptance of the bid of Clark & Niemann at 12 cents per square foot, and that the necessary resolution of award be adopted.

In the matter of the proposals for the improvement of Bonnie Brae street, between Temple street and Bellevue avenue, we recommend the acceptance of the bid of C. E. Crowley at \$2.50 per lineal foot for grading, and 25 cents per lineal foot for curb, and that the necessary resolution of award be adopted.

In the matter of proposals to grade Temple and other streets, we recommend the acceptance of the bid of D. F. Donegan for \$17,040, and that the necessary resolution of award be adopted.

In the matter of the proposals to grade Montreal street, between Post street and Fifth streets, we recommend the acceptance of the bid of D. F. Donegan at 94 cents per lineal foot for grading, curb and sidewalk, and that the necessary resolution of award be adopted.

In the matter of the proposals to improve Providence street, referred to this board, we recommend that the bid of D. F. Donegan for \$4,100 per lineal foot for street complete, be accepted, and the necessary resolution of award be adopted.

We recommend that the bid of Frank Chinworth, for the improvement of Seventeenth street, between Grand avenue and Hope street, at 10 cents per lineal foot, at \$1.10 per lineal foot, curb 35 cents per lineal foot, and that the necessary resolutions of award be adopted.

We recommend that the bid of Register & Darcy, for the improving of Iowa street, between Sixteenth and Washington streets, be accepted, and for the further reason that the City Engineer make an estimate of said work, and if the same exceeds the sum of \$11 per lineal foot, curb and sidewalk, to present the necessary ordinance of intention.

In the matter of the petition from John Johnson, asking to have Chicago street, from First street to Boyle avenue, between said points graded, graveled and curbed, under specification No. 5, with cement walk six feet wide, we recommend that the City Engineer make an estimate of said work, and if the same exceeds the sum of \$11 per lineal foot, curb and sidewalk, to present the necessary ordinance of intention.

In the matter of the petition from E. Boutin et al., asking to have Chicago street, established between College and Bernard streets, we recommend the same be granted and the City Engineer instructed to present the ordinance of intention.

In the matter of the petition from W. D. Gould et al., asking to have San Jose street, from Pearl street to the west line of the Galpin tract, we recommend that the same be denied, as the city has failed in two different attempts to acquire this object, and has been put to great expense thereby, and a large protest having been filed by the property-owners in the assessment district, and for the further reason that it would be necessary to change the established grade from Loomis street to St. Paul's avenue. In order to make necessary to have a petition from the majority of the property-owners affected thereby before such improvement could be made.

In the matter of the request of the Park Commissioners that proceedings be instituted to grade the streets around the Park, we recommend that the City Engineer be instructed to present ordinances to establish the grade of said streets, and thereafter ordinance of intention to do said work.

In the matter of the petition from Will D. Gould et al., asking to have a culvert re-laid or a new culvert constructed to carry off the storm water, we recommend the same be filed, as we have ordered Emma street graded at a previous meeting, and for the further reason that it would be necessary to have a petition from the majority of the property-owners affected thereby before such improvement could be made.

**Seasonable Weather Item.**  
[St. Louis Exchange.]  
Every one has seen the toy called the weather cock, but few persons understand the principle upon which it is made. Its mechanism consists of a piece of catgut, catgut swells with moisture, and as it absorbs the dampness it shrinks in the direction of its length. Its shrinking turns a rod, which causes the little male figure to come out of the house, while the drying of the cord draws back the man and sends out the woman. Everybody knows how a window cord will tighten on moisture, and as it absorbs the dampness, and the principle is the same.

**A Popular Orator.**  
[San Jacinto Register.]  
Although Indian Agent Estrudillo has had his commission but a few days, the captains of the different tribes for many miles around have visited him and renewed his acquaintance, thus showing that Mr. Estrudillo will make the most popular Indian agent the agency has ever had.





